

Non-Storm

Water

Discharges,



Inspection

of

Contractors'

Yards

The **Storm Water Pollution Prevention Bulletin** is prepared by the Storm Water Compliance Review Task Force to help all projects and operations maintain compliance with Storm Water Pollution Prevention regulatory requirements. The bulletin topics are based on problems, solutions and good ideas encountered during statewide inspections.

Storm Water Pollution Prevention does not end with the close of the winter "rainy" season. The emphasis just changes to the "pollution prevention" part. The primary pollutants of concern during the "non-rainy" season are non-storm water discharges.

## What is a non-storm water discharge?

Typical non-storm water discharges include:

- Hazardous materials (fuels, oils, solvents, paints, pesticides).
- Hazardous or contaminated waste (waste oil, cleaners, wash water, septic).
- Dewatering.
- Concrete wash out.

## How do you eliminate or control non-storm water discharges?

By implementing BMP's for:

- Sensitive operations
- Vehicle and equipment maintenance and fueling
- Hazardous material and waste handling and storage

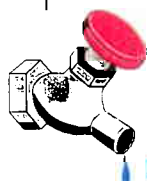
## Inspection of Contractors' Yards

Many of these pollutants are associated with contractor activities at contractors' yards. Contractors' yards are required to comply with the NPDES permit requirements. Some key

items to review in contractors' yards located on Caltrans' right-of-way are as follows.

## Inspection of General Yard Area - Items to Inspect:

- ☑ Oil leaks and spills throughout yard. All equipment maintenance must be performed in designated areas, preferably under a roof. Drip pans should be used to catch spills and drips.
- ☑ The contractor must comply with local county requirements for holding tanks or septic tanks. Septic systems are generally not allowed.
- ☑ Runoff not associated with precipitation. Leaky faucets and hose connections should be repaired. In general, there should be no discharges from contractor's yard.



- ☑ Accumulation of debris or refuse that may enter inlets or blow off-site (sawdust, gravel, trash).

## Inspection of Storage Areas - Items to Inspect:

- ☑ Container labels - if missing or illegible, labels must be replaced.
- ☑ Drum lids secured.
- ☑ Drums stored on pallets to allow ease of removal when full and to keep away from accumulated rainwater or spills.



- ☑ Drums not overfilled; e.g., 55 gallon drum only filled to 50 gallons to allow for vapor buildup.
- ☑ Secondary containment systems free of accumulated rainwater and/or spills. Liquids should be pumped out and disposed of properly.
- ☑ Storage areas on impermeable surfaces.

Plastic sheeting, oil-containment platforms, and oil-absorbent matting are good options on earthen surfaces.

- ☑ Hazardous materials and wastes protected from rain with a canopy, tarpaulin, or roof overhang.
- ☑ Construction materials and wastes stored away from drainage courses and inlets and protected from run-on and run-off.
- ☑ Sufficient room available in storage areas to allow spill or emergency response access.
- ☑ Hazardous materials and wastes stored in areas safe from damage due to movement of vehicles and equipment.

## Inspection of Fueling Areas - Items to Inspect:

- ☑ Fuel tanks in secondary containment.



- ☑ Nozzles in good working condition, and stored within secondary containment or drip pans.
- ☑ Fueling operations take place over drip pans or impermeable surfaces.

Additional information is available in "Caltrans Storm Water Quality Handbooks."

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